

REMARKS

Minor corrections have been made to the specification and abstract. Claims 1-14 remain pending. Reconsideration and reexamination of the application, as amended, are requested.

The Examiner objected to the abstract and the specification because some informalities. Applicants have considered the Examiner's remarks, and the abstract and specification have been appropriately amended.

The Examiner rejected claims 1-4 and 6 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious on consideration of Feldmeier et al. in view of McLampy.

Claim 1 recites an internet address system structure having three characteristic features. First, the internet address system structure is designed for using a telephone network number system. Second, the internet address system structure comprises a top level aggregation identifier field. Third, the internet address system structure comprises a telephone number code field classified based on a telephone number system.

Regarding the rejection to claim 1, the Examiner asserts that Feldmeier et al. teaches an internet address system structure for using a telephone network number system in the abstract. However, an internet address system structure (IP) and a telephone number system (E.164) are what are mentioned together in the abstract. Those are merely the examples of a communication system that can use the ternary content addressable memories (CAM) respectively. Feldmeier et al. only mentions a telephone switching structure (ATM switches) designed for using a telephone network number system (E.164), and merely corresponds to prior art of the present invention. Accordingly, Feldmeier fails to teach an internet address system structure for using a telephone network number system.

The Examiner also asserts that McLampy et al. teaches a telephone number code field classified based on a telephone number system. However, Fig. 7 and the description (lines 35-46, column 16) disclose "a telephone number code field". That is, it is not comprised for an internet address system structure. It is a part of information elements comprised for a database structure. Applicants fail to find any suggestion that the telephone number code field in Fig. 7 can be used for an internet routing process. The IP platform of McLampy et al. stands for Intelligent Peripheral platform, not for Internet Protocol platform. Thus, McLampy et al. fails to teach an internet address system structure comprising a telephone number code field. Furthermore, there is no motivation that the telephone number code field of McLampy can be applied to an internet address system.

Regarding the rejection to claim 2, McLampy discloses the country code field, the area code field, the central office field and the station number field. Those fields are just comprised for "the whole telephone number" which is used in an ATM switching system, not in an Internet Protocol address routing system. Also, those fields are merely parts of data itself that is called an information element. On the other hand, those fields of claim 2 are parts of an Internet Protocol address which directs the destination point of transmitting data.

Regarding the rejection to claim 3, although Feldmeier et al. denotes IPv6 and E.164, those are just examples of a hierarchical addressing system. Applicants can not find any suggestion that E.164 can be addressed in IPv6.

Regarding the rejection to claim 4, Feldmeier does not teach any internet address system using a telephone network number system as explained above. Also, McLampy only teaches the ordinary hierarchical routing method of a telephone network.

For the same reasons as discussed above, Feldmeier and McLampy do not together provide motivation for the method of claim 4.

The Examiner rejected claim 5 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious on consideration of Feldmeier et al. in view of McLampy and further in view of Kushita.

Claims 5 and 6 depend from claim 4 and further define it. Applicants do not acquiesce in the rejection of claim 5, but further comment at this time is not needed. Claims 5 and 6 should be patentable.

Applicants acknowledge the allowance of claims 7-14.

In view of the above, it is submitted that the application is condition for allowance. Reconsideration and reexamination are requested. Allowance of claims 1-6, along with claims 7-14, at an early date is solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE**In the Specification and Abstract**

Paragraph beginning at page 4, line 25 to page 5, line 2 has been amended as follows:

--As a result, there is a growing demand for a method [for another method] to easily generate IP addresses, instead of introducing a new address system.--

Paragraph beginning at page 8, line 14 has been amended as follows:

--Figure 7 is a flowchart showing a hierarchical routing method using the E.164 number system where a routing process is performed in the above-described structure. Firstly, a router of a country code hierarchy detects a country code, and is forwarded to a corresponding country(A1). A router of a domestic area code hierarchy identifies [a] a domestic area code, and forwards it to a corresponding area(A2). Similarly, a router of a telephone number code hierarchy identifies a destination identical to a corresponding central office code(A3).--

Paragraph beginning at page 10, line 7 has been amended as follows:

--In the hierarchical routing process, a router of a country code hierarchy can detect a country code and [be forwards] forward the country code to a corresponding country, by adding the country codes to the IPv6 address system introducing the zip code system.--

Abstract beginning at page 17, line 3 has been amended as follows:

--[The present invention discloses an] An internet address system formed by introducing a E.164 number system of the ITU-T or a zip code system to IPv6 address system, and a hierarchical routing method using the same. Thus, a user can easily find an IPv6 address of a user terminal [by] from his/her telephone number. [It is also possible to assign the IPv6 addresses relating to about twenty million telephone numbers in the country.] The telephone numbers can be well linked to the IPv6 addresses, so that an internet provider can easily design and assign the IPv6 addresses. In addition, a hierarchical routing process is carried out by using the E.164 number system, thereby reducing [a] routing time and improving a routing speed. [Moreover, it is easy to find out the internet address of the user terminal by the subscriber address.] The subscriber address can also be found out by the internet address of the subscriber.

The IPv6 addresses and zip codes are well linked by applying the zip codes of the respective countries to the IPv6 address system, thereby efficiently using the information for network management and administration. [Furthermore, the hierarchical routing method is provided in the routing process of the above-described structure, which improves routing efficiency.]